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KEY TO THE
GENERA OF BASIDIOMYCETES OF VERMONT,
WITH REFERENCES TO SCATTERED LITERATURE
FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE SPECIES.

BY EDWARD A. BURT, PH.D.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
BOSTON MYCOLOGICAL CLUB.
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KEY TO THE GENERA OF BASIDIOMYCETES OF VERMONT.*

CLASS BASIDIOMYCETES.

Fungi with spores borne usually in 4s on basidia; basidia arranged side by side, often with sterile bodies intermixed, in a palisade layer, called the hymenium. Two sub-classes,

I. and II.

I. SUB-CLASS HYMENOMYCETES. Hymenium exposed to the air before the spores mature, as in toadstools. Six families,

1-6

II. SUB-CLASS GASTEROMYCETES. Hymenium not exposed to the air until after the spores mature, as in puff-balls. Four families,

7-10

HYMENOMYCETES.

A. Hymenium figurate — i. e., not a simple plane surface, 1-3

1. Hymenium constituting the surface layer of radiating lamellae, inferior in position — i. e., on the side of the fructification towards the centre of the earth FAM. 1. AGARICACEAE

2. Hymenium lining pores or tubes, inferior.

FAM. 2. POLYPORACEAE

3. Hymenium covering teeth or other protuberances varied in form, inferior FAM. 3. HYDNACEAE

B. Hymenium even or very nearly so 4-6

4. Hymenium inferior, often horizontal in position; fructification subcoriaceous FAM. 4. THELEPHORACEAE

*Arranged from the keys in Saccardo's *Sylloge Fungorum* by Prof. E. A. Burt, for the use of his classes in Mycology in Middlebury College. The genera of species found up to Sept. 21, 1899, are included.

5. Hymenium amphigenous—i. e., on all sides of the fructification; fructification somewhat fleshy

FAM. 5. CLAVARIACEAE

6. Hymenium superior—i. e., forming the upper surface of the fructification; fructification gelatinous

FAM. 6. TREMELLACEAE

FAM. 1. AGARICACEAE.

a. Spores white, whitish, or only pale yellowish or pale rose

Sect. 1. LEUCOSPOREAE

b. Spores rose-colored or rusty-pink

Sect. 2. RHODOSPOREAE

c. Spores ochraceous or subferruginous (i. e., melleus, avellaneus, isabellinus or fulvus)

Sect. 3. OCHROSPOREAE

d. Spores black-purple, black, or fuscous-ferruginous in one genus

Sect. 4. MELANOSPOREAE

Sect. 1. LEUCOSPOREAE.

A. *Fleshy or somewhat fleshy, putrescent, not reviving after drying up*

1 and 2

1. Lamellae resembling wrinkles and folds with obtuse edges.

Lamellae decurrent, dichotomous, somewhat waxy

Cantharellus

Lamellae not decurrent. Our single species is a saprophyte on other Hymenomycetes

Nyctalis

2. Lamellae not mere folds or wrinkles, edges thin

a & b

a. Tramal tissue containing pyriform or globose vesicular cells.

Lamellae exuding a white or colored milk where cut or broken

Lactarius

Lamellae not exuding a white or colored juice; pileus usually bright colored and fragile, often acrid to taste; spores globose, echinulate

Russula

b. Tramal tissue not containing vesicular cells

§ & §§

§ Very watery and waxy fungi, with waxy lamellae not easily separable into two plates

Hygrophorus

§§ Not especially waxy; lamellae separable into two plates * & **

- * Stem normally central in its attachment to the pileus †—††††
- † Stem with both volva and annulus *Amanita*
- †† Stem with volva only — no annulus present. The few species are included under *Amanita* in Peck and Stevenson, but form the genus *Amanitopsis* of Saccardo's Syll. Fun.
- ††† Stem with an annulus but lacking a volva . . . + & + +
- + Lamellae neither sinuate nor decurrent *Lepiota*
- + + Lamellae sinuate or decurrent *Armillaria*
- †††† Stem lacking both volva and annulus . . . + & + +
- + Lamellae decurrent.
- Stem fleshy or fibrous-elastic and homogeneous with the substance of the pileus *Clitocybe*
- Stem cartilaginous, not homogeneous with the pileus; pileus fleshy-membranaceous, usually umbilicate and smaller than in *Clitocybe* *Omphalia*
- + + Lamellae not decurrent.
- Stem fleshy, homogeneous with substance of the pileus; lamellae sinuate *Tricholoma*
- Stem cartilaginous, not homogeneous with substance of pileus; margins of pileus inrolled when young *Collybia*
- Stem cartilaginous; pileus campanulate, margin straight from the first. The species are usually small and delicate *Mycena*
- ** Stem, when present, eccentric or lateral *Pleurotus*
- B. More or less coriaceous or even corky, not putrescent, after drying up reviving again on becoming moist.*
- Stem distinct from the substance of the pileus; pileus fleshy-tough or membranaceous-coriaceous *Marasmius*
- Stem continuous with substance of the pileus; lamellae with serrate edge *Lentinus*
- Stem continuous with substance of the pileus; lamellae with edge thin and entire *Panus*
- Stem obsolete; lamellae resembling folds and with edge crisped *Trogia*
- Corky; lamellae with edge thin and acute, sometimes simple, sometimes anastomosing behind and passing into polyporoid forms *Lenzites*
- Coriaceous, sessile; lamellae with edge split lengthwise and with the separate portions revolute *Schizophyllum*

B. Lamellae easily separable from the rest of the pileus

Paxillus

Sect 4. MELANOSPOREAE.

I. Pileus fleshy, membranaceous, or becoming liquid . . . *A & B*

A. Spores purplish-black or fuscous-purple rather than black (fuscous-ferruginous in the rare genus *Bolbitius*) . . . § & §§

§ Lamellae not liquefying.

Stem with an annulus but no volva, distinct from the substance of the pileus; lamellae free . . . *Agaricus (Psalliota)*

Stem with an annulus but no volva, continuous with the substance of the pileus; lamellae adnate . . . *Stropharia*

Veil woven into a web separating from the stem and adhering to margin of the pileus when young; stem continuous with the pileus; lamellae adnate or sinuate . . . *Hypholoma*

Veil none or obsolete; stem tough; margin of pileus incurved when young; lamellae not decurrent . . . *Psilocybe*

Veil none or obsolete; stem tough; margin of pileus incurved when young; lamellae subtriangular-decurrent . . . *Deconica*

Veil none or obsolete; stem fragile; pileus with margin straight from the first; lamellae not decurrent . . . *Psathyra*

§§ Lamellae liquefying, becoming pulverulent and fuscous-ferruginous with the spores; pileus membranaceous . . . *Bolbitius*

B. Spores black or nearly black . . . § & §§

§ Lamellae liquefying . . . *Coprinus*

§§ Lamellae not liquefying.

Pileus rather fleshy, not striate, with margin from the first extending slightly beyond the variegated lamellae; stem without an annulus; spores broadly ovoid . . . *Panaeolus*

Pileus membranaceous, striate, not extending beyond the fuliginous-blackish lamellae; spores broadly ovoid . . . *Psathyrella*

Pileus fleshy; lamellae decurrent, mucilaginous; spores elongated-fusiform . . . *Gomphidius*

II. Pileus coriaceous; spores minute, black. Resembles a *Marasmius* but has black spores . . . *Anthracophyllum*

FAM. 2. POLYPORACEAE.

A. Fleshy, putrescent.

Stem central; tubes long, in a layer easily separable from the rest of the pileus *Boletus*

Stem central; tubes in a layer less easily separable from the rest of the pileus than in *Boletus*; pileus and stem highly squarrose-squamose *Strobilomyces*

Stem central; tubes arranged in radiating rows in a layer less easily separable from the rest of the pileus than in *Boletus* *Boletinus*

Stem lateral or wanting; tubes distinct from one another but crowded together, at first like minute warts *Fistulina*

B. Coriaceous, horny, or woody, or fleshy in some species of *Polyporus* but becoming rather dry with age.

Tubes in a layer distinct from the substance of the pileus but not separable from it, tube-like from the first, not stratose; pileus fleshy or tough but not woody; stipitate or sessile *Polyporus*

Tubes as in *Polyporus* but usually stratose; pileus woody from the first, sessile *Fomes*

Tubes as in *Polyporus*, not stratose, developing from the center gradually outward towards the margin of the pileus, at first punctiform and gradually becoming tube-like; pileus coriaceous, or membranaceous *Polystictus*

Tubes as in *Polyporus* or *Polystictus*, not stratose; fructification resupinate, effused, with no true pileus, waxy, coriaceous, or membranaceous *Poria*

Tubes extending to unequal depths into the substance of the pileus and not forming a distinct layer, sub-cylindrical, not stratose; fructification corky, sessile or resupinate *Trametes*

Tubes as in *Trametes* but sinuous-labyrinthiform in cross section; fructification corky, sessile *Daedalea*

Tubes replaced wholly or in part by concentrically arranged lamellae; pileus coriaceous, with or without a central stem *Cyclomyces*

- Tubes alveolar, arranged in series radiating from the stem, shallow, broad, and apparently formed by anastomising lamellae; pileus fleshy-tough, dimidiate *Favolus*
- Tubes as in *Polyporus* but forming a gelatinous layer: fructification dimidiate or effuso-reflexed in our single species
Gloeoporus
- Tubes shallow, irregular, formed by reticulating folds of the hymenium; fructification resupinate, effused, waxy or waxy-gelatinous *Merulius*
- Tubes distinct, sunk in separate warts; fructification resupinate, membranaceous *Porothelium*
- Tubes cylindric or urceolate, closed at first, remaining contracted at the mouth, distinct from one another *Solenia*

FAM. 3. HYDNACEAE.

- Fructification pileate or resupinate, fleshy or corky; teeth distinct, awl-shaped or needle-shaped, acute *Hydnum*
- Fructification resupinate, effused, membranaceous-floccose, dry, containing brown, stellately branched bodies with slender rays intermixed with the other tissue of the fungus; teeth setulose *Asterodon*
- Fructification gelatinous, dimidiate; teeth subulate *Tremellodon*
- Fructification fleshy, pileate, with central stem or irregularly dimidiate; teeth distinct from one another and somewhat broadened into plates irregularly arranged. Our species is small and delicate, with the irregular pilei often confluent
Sistotrema
- Fructification coriaceous; teeth arranged in short rows through being connected at the base by folds or plates . . . *Irpex*
- Fructification resupinate, with hymenial surface tubercular; tubercles rude, irregular, commonly subcylindrical, obtuse
Radulum
- Fructification resupinate or effuso-reflexed; hymenium waxy when fresh, wrinkled into tooth-like crests, less wrinkled near the margin. The genus is closely related to *Merulius* *Phlebia*

Fructification resupinate ; hymenial surface covering equal globose or hemispherical granules which are either obtuse or slightly concave at the apex *Grandinia*

Fructification resupinate, dry, with subiculum of interwoven fibres ; teeth or warts multifid or penicillate at the apex *Odontia*

Fructification resupinate, floccose ; hymenial, surface with very minute granules consisting of tufts or bristles *Kneiffia*

FAM. 4. THELEPHORACEAE.

Fructification fleshy or membranaceous, often infundibuliform ; hymenium somewhat waxy, even or rugose. The genus is related to *Cantharellus* *Craterellus*

Fructification coriaceous, pileate or resupinate, with no cuticle and no intermediate layer of hyphae running longitudinally, sections homogeneous in structure throughout ; spores usually echinulate and colored ; basidia not cruciate : *Thelephora*

Fructification coriaceous or woody, pileate, effuso-reflexed or rarely resupinate, containing an intermediate layer of hyphae running longitudinally ; hymenium may or may not contain rough-walled cystidia but no setae ; basidia not cruciate *Stereum*

Like *Stereum* except that the hymenium is velutinous with brown setae *Hymenochaete*

Fructification resupinate, without the intermediate layer of *Stereum* ; hymenium somewhat waxy when fresh, often cracked on drying ; basidia not cruciately divided, no cystidia ; spores hyaline *Corticium*

Like *Corticium* except that the hymenium contains hyaline or subhyaline, rough-walled processes or cystidia *Peniophora*

Fructification effused, incrusting, waxy-gelatinous ; basidia cruciately divided. Distinguished by the basidia from *Thelephora*, *Corticium*, and *Peniophora* *Sebacina*

Fructification membranaceous, resupinate ; hymenium fleshy, pulverulent with the colored spores *Coniophora*

- Fructification floccose-collapsing or like a resupinate mould;
 4-spored basidia are borne on long lax hyphae . . . *Hypochnus*
 Fructification waxy, parasitic on living plants, often deforming the
 affected parts or organs *Exobasidium*
 Fructification submembranaceous, cup-shaped, often pendulous;
 hymenium typically concave or discoid *Cyphella*

FAM. 5. CLAVARIACEAE.

- Fructification fleshy, much branched; branches flattened in a leaf-
 like manner, with hymenium on both faces . . . *Sparassis*
 Fructification fleshy, branched or simple, not tomentose; branches
 typically terete, not splitting *Clavaria*
 Fructification cartilaginous-gelatinous, horny when dry, simple or
 branched; basidia forked, 2-spored *Calocera*
 Fructification coriaceous, branched, somewhat tomentose. Is
 likely to be confused with *Clavaria* or *Thelephora*; our
 species is bitter *Lachnocladium*
 Fructification waxy then horny, stiff, linear or subclavate or sub-
 capitate; stem short or obsolete *Pistillaria*
 Fructification waxy, capitate; head subglobose, hollow, thin-walled,
 inflated; stem filiform *Physalacria*

FAM. 6. TREMELLACEAE.

- A. Basidia elongated or fusoid, transversely septate and pluri-
 locular.
 Fructification coriaceous, like *Stereum* in form, effuso-reflexed;
 hymenium gelatinous, reticulate or ribbed . . . *Auricularia*
 Fructification cartilaginous-gelatinous, usually cup-shaped or ear-
 shaped, when dry coriaceous-horny; hymenium gelatinous,
 even or plicate *Hirneola*
 Fructification capitate, stipitate, not gelatinous; hymenium covered
 by a peridium-like sheath when young; spores globose, brown
 *Pilacre*

B. Basidia globose or ovoid, when mature longitudinally and cruciately 4-parted, rarely continuous.

Fructification cupulate-truncate or effused, often papillose, bearing but one kind of spores; spores reniform, continuous, becoming 2- to 4-celled on germinating *Exidia*

Fructification pulvinate, gyrose, bearing but one kind of spores; spores reniform, continuous, becoming 2-celled on germinating *Ulocolla*

Fructification effused, incrusting; hymenium gelatinous, heterosporous, producing at first ovoid conidia and at length reniform basidiospores *Sebacina*

Fructification pulvinate or effused, cerebriform, heterosporous or homosporous; basidiospores, conidia and sporidiola globose or ovoid, always continuous *Tremella*

Fructification as in *Tremella* but with a fleshy-hardened mass in its interior *Naematelia*

Fructification erect, spatulate, coriaceous-gelatinous; spores ovoid-pyriform, continuous *Gyrocephalus*

Fructification dimidiate, gelatinous, with hymenium covering teeth as in *Hydnum* *Tremellodon*

C. Basidia cylindric-clavate, not longitudinally septate but merely forked at the outer end and with each portion terminating at its apex in a single sterigma.

Fructification pulvinate, gyrose; basidia 2-spored; spores cross-septate or muriform when mature *Dacryomyces*

Fructification unequally cupulate, often stipitate; basidia 2-spored *Guepinia*

Fructification erect, elongated, simple or branched, cartilaginous-gelatinous, horny when dry; basidia 2-spored *Calocera*

Fructification globose-pulvinate, minute, subgelatinous; hyphae forked or branched, bearing conidia in chains.—Regarded as probably the conidial stage of a species of the Tremellaceae, but the basidiosporic stage is unknown *Hormomyces*

GASTEROMYCETES.

- A. Fructification above ground during the whole or the last of its development, only rarely buried in the ground* 7-9
7. Fructification fleshy but with gelatinous portions; receptaculum breaking out and rising from a volva; gleba consisting of hymenial and tramal tissue, fleshy, then deliquescent and slimy FAM. 7. PHALLOIDEAE
8. Fructification coriaceous, with a single or double peridium and having in the interior usually several, but rarely one, lenticular or spheroidal sporangiola (peridiola) containing the hymenium; interior never maturing as a powdery mass
FAM. 8. NIDULARIACEAE
9. Fructification membranaceous-coriaceous, finally dehiscent in most cases; gleba fleshy and chambered at first, at length a powdery mass FAM. 9. LYCOPERDACEAE
- B. Fructification subterranean, very rarely growing above ground*
10. Fructification fleshy but rather hardened, remaining closed; gleba fleshy, cellular-cavernous, never a powdery mass; capillitium none. Not yet found in Vermont
FAM. 10. HYMENOGASTRACEAE

FAM. 7. PHALLOIDEAE.

Receptaculum consisting of a stipe along the upper and outer portion of which the gleba is borne *Mutinus*

Receptaculum consisting of a stipe and pileus joined together at their apices; gleba on the upper surface of the pileus

Ithyphallus

Receptaculum consisting of stipe, pileus and veil; gleba on the upper surface of the pileus *Dictyophora*

FAM. 8. NIDULARIACEAE.

- A. Peridium simple; several sporangiola (peridiola) in a peridium as bird's eggs in a nest.*

Peridium lacerate at the apex, not opening by a lid; sporangiola not attached to the peridium by funiculi; spores intermixed with filaments *Nidularia*

Peridium composed of three adnate layers, opening by a deciduous lid (epiphragm); sporangiola attached to the peridium by funiculi; spores intermixed with filaments . . . *Cyathus*

Peridium consisting of a single cottony layer, opening by a deciduous lid (epiphragm); sporangiola attached to the peridium by funiculi; spores not intermixed with filaments

Crucibulum

B. Peridium apparently double, containing but one sporangiolum.

Peridium with both portions splitting stellately into laciniae, the inner portion (= receptaculum) clings to the sporangiolum and by the abrupt recurving of its laciniae projects it forcibly from the outer peridium. The fructifications of our species grow partially buried in rotting wood . . . *Sphaerobolus*

FAM. 9. LYCOPERDACEAE.

A. Peridium more or less thin, consisting of two distinct membranes called exoperidium and endoperidium; exoperidium persistent or fugacious; gleba floccose-pulverulent; capillitium not very compact, rarely none . . . Subfam. DIPLODERNEAE

a. Peridium stipitate.

Endoperidium persistent, adnate to the stipe, papery or coriaceous, with an osculum at the apex of the peridium, but the osculum sometimes wanting and the peridium then irregularly dehiscent at the apex *Tylostoma*

Both exo- and endoperidia present at first, the exoperidium finally splitting and falling away; gleba contained in a sac suspended in the interior and from the apex of the endoperidium; osculum closed with bright colored squamules

Calostoma (Mitremyces)

b. Peridium sessile.

Outer peridium stellately ruptured at maturity; inner peridium usually with a regular osculum, rarely irregularly dehiscent,

containing the spores; threads of the capillitium simple, tapering to each extremity *Geaster*

B. Peridium thin, sessile or with the outer portion drawn out in a stipe-like form; gleba hardly cavernous; capillitium floccose

Subfam. LYCOPERDEAE

Peridium never with a thickened sterile base, membranaceous, even, subglobose; spores with long pedicels; threads of capillitium short, free, several times dichotomously branched

Bovista

Peridium large, breaking up into fragments from above downward, and gradually falling away, drawn out in a stipe-like base; threads of capillitium long, branched, interwoven *Calvatia*

Peridium membranaceous, usually obovate or pyriform, with outer surface usually aculeate or warted; gleba with a thick, sterile base; spores only rarely with long pedicels; capillitium long, slender, simple or branched *Lycoperdon*

C. Peridium thick, coriaceous, sessile or stipitate; gleba cavernous

Subfam. SCLERODERMEAE

Peridium sessile or subsessile, very thick-walled, dehiscent in a stellate manner or irregularly; spores globose; capillitium rudimentary *Scleroderma*

REFERENCES FOR DETERMINATION OF THE SPECIES OF BASIDIOMYCETES OF VERMONT.

In these references, works which are most helpful in the study of the Vermont species are cited first. The further aim has been to cite only the few works in connection with each genus which may be most advantageously used in the determinations. References to Fries Hym. Eur., which might have been made for most of the genera, have not been given because the matter of Fries' works is faithfully embodied in those of Saccardo and Stevenson.

In determination of the species it should be borne in mind that in only a few of the genera are all of the Vermont species to be found in Stevenson or in any other publication treating of European plants exclusively.

Agaricus.—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 36 : 41-48 : 133 — Smith, Rhodora 1 : 161 — Lloyd, Myc. Notes, Nov., 1899 — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 993-11 : 69-14 : 150 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 304.

Amanita.—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 33 : 38 — Lloyd, Volvae of the U. S. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 8-9 : 1-11 : 1-14 : 63 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 2.

Amanitopsis.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 20-14 : 64 — Under *Amanita* in Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 33 : 38 — Lloyd, Volvae of the U. S., p. 8 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 2.

Anthracophyllum.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1139.

Armillaria.—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 43 : 86 (40) — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 73-11 : 7-14 : 70 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 28.

Asterodon.—Sacc. Syll. 11 : 111 — (= *Hydnochaete* of Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 50 : 113).

Auricularia.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 762. No species yet found in Vermont.

Bolbitius.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1073-14 : 156 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 361. No species yet found in Vermont.

Boletinus.—Peck, Bull. N. Y. Mus. 8 : 74 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 5 1-14 : 170.

- Boletus*. — Peck, Bull. N. Y. Mus. 8 : 80 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 2-9 : 150-11 : 79-14 : 164 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 166.
- Bovista*. — Morgan, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 14 : 144 — Sacc. Syll. 7 : 96-14 : 261.
- Calocera*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 732 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 301.
- Calostoma*. — Webster, Rhodora 1 : 30 — Barnap, Bot. Gaz. 23 : 180 — Sacc. Syll. 7 : 68.
- Calvatia*. — Morgan, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 12 : 165 — Sacc. Syll. 7 : 105-14 : 262.
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- Claudopus*. — Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 39 : 67 — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 733 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 220.
- Clavaria*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 692-9 : 247-11 : 134-14 : 236 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 290.
- Clitocybe*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 141-9 : 18-11 : 13-14 : 74 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 68.
- Clitopilus*. — Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 42 : 135 (39) — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 698-9 : 85-14 : 128 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 202.
- Collybia*. — Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 49 : 46 (32) — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 200-9 : 27-11 : 17-14 : 77 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 96.
- Coniophora*. — Burt MS. — Masee, Mon. Thel. 1 : 128 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 647-11 : 129-14 : 224 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 281.
- Coprinus*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1078-9 : 144-11 : 75-14 : 156 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 347.
- Corticium*. — Burt MS. — Masee, Mon. Thel. 2 : 117 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 603-9 : 230-11 : 124-14 : 219 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 272 — Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 110.
- Cortinarius*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 889-9 : 117-11 : 64-14 : 145 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 1.
- Subg. *Phlegmacium*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 889-9 : 117-11 : 64 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 1.
- Subg. *Myxadium*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 916-9 : 121 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 16.
- Subg. *Inoloma*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 923-9 : 125 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 22.
- Subg. *Dermocybe*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 935-9 : 127 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 29.

- Subg. *Telamonia*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 947-9 : 131—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 37.
- Subg. *Hydrocybe*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 964-9 : 134—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 51.
- Craterellus*.—Peck, Bull. N. Y. 1² : 44—Burt MS.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 514—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 259.
- Crepidotus*.—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 39 : 69—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 876-9 : 115—11 : 62-14 : 144—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 300.
- Crucibulum*.—Sacc. Syll. 7 : 43—Tulasne, Mon. Nidul. in Ann. Sc. Nat. 1844 : 89.
- Cyathus*.—Sacc. Syll. 7 : 33-14 : 256—Tulasne, Mon. Nidul. in Ann. Sc. Nat. 1844 : 66—Andrews in Rhodora 2 : 99.
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- Cyphella*.—Burt MS.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 667-9 : 245-11 : 132—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 284.
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- Deconica*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1058-9 : 141-11 : 73—Included in *Psilocybe* in Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 327.
- Dictyophora*.—Burt, Phall. of U. S. in Bot. Gaz. 22 : 385—Sacc. Syll. 7 : 3.
- Eccilia*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 729-14 : 129—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 217.
- Entoloma*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 679-9 : 83-14 : 126—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 191.
- Exidia*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 772—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 313.
- Exobasidium*.—Burt. MS.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 664-9 : 244-11 : 130.
- Favolus*.—Fairman, Proc. Roch. Acad. Sc. 2 : 162—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 390-14 : 195.
- Fistulina*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 54—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 183—No species yet known for Vermont.
- Flammula*.—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 50 : 133—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 809-9 : 104-11 : 56-14 : 136—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 264.
- Fomes*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 150-11 : 88-14 : 180—Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 73—Included in *Polyporus* in Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 183.
- Galera*.—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 46 : 141 (61)—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 860-9 : 113-11 : 60-14 : 141—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 290.

- Geaster*.—Morgan, Jour. Cin. Soc. N. Hist. 12 : 12—Sacc. Syll. 7 : 70—14 : 260.
- Gloeoporus*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 403.
- Gomphidius*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1137—14 : 164.
- Grandinia*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 500—14 : 207—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 255.
- Guepinia*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 805—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 317.
- Gyrocephalus*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 795.
- Hebeloma*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 791—14 : 134—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 254.
- Hirneola*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 764—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 315.
- Hormomyces*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 812.
- Hydnum*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 430—9 : 208—11 : 106—14 : 201—Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 93—Peck. Rep. N. Y. Mus. 50 : 109—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 233.
- Hygrophorus*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 387—9 : 52—11 : 27—14 : 91—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 70—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 23 : 112, but presents only seven species.
- Hymenochaete*.—Burt MS.—Masse, Mon. Thel. 2 : 95—Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 109—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 588—9 : 227—11 : 122.
- Hypochnus*.—Burt MS.—Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 114—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 653—11 : 130—14 : 225—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 283.
- Hypholoma*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1027—9 : 139—11 : 71—14 : 152—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 316.
- Inocybe*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 762—9 : 95—11 : 50—14 : 132—Bresadola, Fun. Tridentini—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 238.
- Irpex*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 482—9 : 213—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 248.
- Ithyphallus*.—Burt, Phall. of U. S., Bot. Gaz. 22 : 383—Morgan, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 11 : 146—Sacc. Syll. 7 : 8.
- Kneiffia*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 510—Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 104—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 257.
- Lactarius*.—Peck. Rep. N. Y. Mus. 38 : 111—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 423—9 : 56—14 : 94—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 92.
- Lachnocladium*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 738.
- Lentinus*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 571—9 : 71—11 : 39—14 : 117—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 153.
- Lezites*.—Webster, Bull. Boston Myc. Club, 13 and 14—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 637—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 30 : 71—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 163.

- Lepiota*.—Peck. Rep. N. Y. Mus. 35 : 150—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 27-9 : 3-11 : 2-14 : 65—Bresadola, Fun. Trid. 2 : 3—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 12.
- Leptonia*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 706-9 : 87-11 : 46-14 : 128—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 206.
- Lycoperdon*.—Morgan, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 13 : 5—Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 32 : 58—Trans. Albany Inst. 9 : 285—Sacc. Syll. 7 : 106, 476-9 : 275-11 : 165-14 : 263.
- Marasmius*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 503-9 : 65-11 : 32-14 : 101—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 139.
- Merulius*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 411-11 : 104—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 227.
- Mitremyces*.—See *Calostoma*.
- Mutinus*.—Burt, Phall. of U. S., Bot. Gaz. 22 : 380—Sacc. Syll. 7 : 12.
- Mycena*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 251-9 : 34-11 : 20-14 : 82—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 120.
- Naematelia*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 792—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 316—Not yet collected in Vermont.
- Naucoria*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 828-9 : 109—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 275.
- Nidularia*.—Sacc. Syll. 7 : 28-11 : 156-14 : 256—Tulasne, Mon. d. Nidul. in Ann. Sc. Nat. 1844 : 92.
- Nolanea*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 716-9 : 88-14 : 129—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 212.
- Nyctalis*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 499—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 137.
- Odontia*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 506-11 : 113-14 : 208—Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 95—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 256.
- Omphalia*.—Peck. Rep. N. Y. Mus. 45 : 92 (32)—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 308-9 : 41-11 : 23-14 : 84—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 150.
- Panacolus*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1118-14 : 161—Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 338.
- Panus*.—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 614-14 : 122—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 158.
- Paxillus*.—Peck, Bull. N. Y. Mus. 1² : 29—Sacc. Syll. 5 : 983-9 : 135—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 65.
- Peniophora*.—Burt MS.—Massee, Mon. Thel. 1 : 140—Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 113—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 640-9 : 237-11 : 128-14 : 223.
- Phlebia*.—Sacc. Syll. 6 : 497-9 : 215-11 : 112—Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 105—Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 253.

- Pholiota*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 736-9 : 90-11 : 48-14 : 131 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 222.
- Physalacria*. — Peck, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 1882 : 2, t. 9. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 759-9 : 256.
- Pilacre*. — Brefeld, Untersuch d. Mykologie 7 : 27, t. 1-3 — Engler u. Prantl, Pflanzenfamilien, T. 1, Abtl. 1 **, p. 86 — Sacc. Syll. 4 : 579.
- Pistillaria*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 752-9 : 255-11 : 141. No species found yet in Vermont.
- Pleurotus*. — Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 39 : 58 — Webster, Bull. Boston Myc. Club 8 — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 339-9 : 45-11 : 24 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 165.
- Pluteolus*. — Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 46 : 138 (58) — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 859-11 : 60-14 : 141 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 289.
- Pluteus*. — Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 38 : 133 — Lloyd, Myc. Notes, Feb., 1899 — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 665-14 : 125 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 187.
- Polyporus*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 55-11 : 82-14 : 171 — Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 68 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 183.
- Polystictus*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 208-9 : 181-14 : 185. Some of our common species are included in *Polyporus* in Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 183.
- Poria*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 292-9 : 189-11 : 93-14 : 188 — Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 78 — Under *Polyporus* in Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 211.
- Porothelium*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 421-9 : 207.
- Psalliota*. — See *Agaricus*.
- Psathyra*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1060-9 : 142-14 : 154 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 332.
- Psathyrella*. — Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 23 : 102 — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1126-9 : 149-11 : 77-14 : 162 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 342.
- Psilocybe*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1043-9 : 140-14 : 154 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 324.
- Radulum*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 493-11 : 111 — Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 102 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 251.
- Russula*. — Herbst, Fun. Flora of the Lehigh Valley 93 — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 453-9 : 59-11 : 29-14 : 96 — Massee, Fun. Flora. 3 : 37 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 113.

- Schizophyllum*. — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 162 — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 654.
- Scleroderma*. — Trelease, Morels and Puff Balls of Madison, in Trans. Wis. Acad. 6 : 119 — Sacc. Syll. 7 : 134.
- Sebacina*. — Tulasne, Ann. Sc. Nat. (Bot.) 1872 : 225 — Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 117 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 539 and 540 under *Thelephora*.
- Sistotrema*. — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 248 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 480.
- Solenia*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 424-9 : 207 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 232.
- Sparassis*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 690-14 : 235 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 289.
- Sphaerobolus*. — Herbst, Fun. Flora of Lehigh Valley 171 — Sacc. Syll. 7 : 46.
- Stereum*. — Burt MS. — Masee, Mon. Thel. 2 : 158 — Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 105 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 551-9 : 222-11 : 119 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 267.
- Strobilomyces*. — Peck, Bull. N. Y. Mus. 8 : 158 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 49 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 182.
- Stropharia*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 1012-14 : 151 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 309.
- Thelephora*. — Burt MS. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 521-9 : 220-11 : 115-14 : 212 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 261.
- Trametes*. — Webster, Bull. Boston Myc. Club 13 and 14 — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 334-11 : 96 — Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. 89 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 221.
- Tremella*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 780-9 : 258 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 309.
- Tremellodon*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 479-11 : 110 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 247.
- Tricholoma*. — Peck, Rep. N. Y. Mus. 44 : 150 (38) — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 87-9 : 13-11 : 8-14 : 71 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 33.
- Trogia*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 635 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 2 : 162.
- Tubaria*. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 872-11 : 61-14 : 143 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 297.
- Tylostoma*. — Morgan, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 12 : 163 — Sacc. Syll. 7 : 60-14 : 258.
- Ulocolla*. — Sacc. Syll. 6 : 777. Probably not yet collected in Vermont.

Volvaria. — Sacc. Syll. 5 : 656—11 : 43—14 : 124 — Lloyd, Volvae of U. S., p. 10 — Stev. Brit. Hym. 1 : 182. Not yet collected in Vermont.

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